THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE. [No. 1147.]
THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1782.

To GENERAL CADWALADER.

"THE CHARACTER however insignificant, may seem or contemptible, may become [illegible] and attract the notice of the public. This remark is fully verified by the effects of my late address to you. Your retreat from your native country, your intrusion into our public councils, your advocating the cause and interests of our British and refugee enemies, your attempt to sow discord and divisions, and to create suspicions of known whigs, immediately became the subject of public conversation. Regard for the opinion of the world, and regard for your own reputation, *as a patriot, and a man of honour*, will urge you to answer the several facts, which are clearly and distinctly expressed. The charges are not of that vague and general nature, which to be discredited, need only to be denied. The knowledge of the person who accuses you, is not necessary for your vindication." If you can show, to the satisfaction of the public, that the several facts alleged against you, are false, or misrepresented, I will admit that I have traduced you; but if you are silent or cannot controvert them, the public will consider them as confessed, and set the seal of infamy on your character.

You have uniformly opposed the confiscation of British property, and all the tories and disaffected characters in the state (so in the case of the confederacy) united in the opposition. These reptiles of the system, and their conduct ought to be considered as a beacon to the whigs. This circumstance alone ought to have created doubts with a real patriot. In general, whatever they oppose is right, whatever they support is wrong. I believe that none of the opposers of confiscation were influenced by honest and virtuous motives. Your principles I suspect, therefore you must not shelter yourself under the conduct and example of men whose judgment, not integrity of heart, on this subject, is questioned. At November session 1780, the senate receded from their opinion: In the house of delegates, only five could be found to vote against this measure; amongst them you stand recorded. *One* motive for your dissent I have published to the world, and now call on you to assign your *other* reasons to the public. When you appear on this subject, be pleased to explain why you voted to take out of the bill proposed by the house of delegates the reasons assigned for the confiscation of British property? Were the reasons you proposed to expunge unsatisfactory; or did you wish none to appear, that you might, with better grace, vote against the bill? Your conduct on another subject demands the attention of the public, and requires your justification. At June session 1780, the assembly were distressed for money to answer immediate pressing demands. The situation of our public affairs were very alarming; our finances were exhausted, and our credit greatly impaired. In this emergency it was proposed to make use of the money belonging to the state in the bank of England, and for this purpose, to draw bills of exchange to the amount of £. 35,000 sterling on the trustees, to be sold within a limited time; and if not disposed of, that bills of credit should be emitted to the value of £. 50,000 specie. This sum was issued, and expended in the purchase of provisions, and other supplies for the army. At no time, since the war, was our government more embarrassed for the want of resources, and never was there a more seasonable relief, than was afforded by this measure. You, Sir, gave your negative to the law, and it is expected you will give satisfactory reasons for this your conduct. If it was justifiable in you to reject the law, the same conduct would be proper in others, and the consequences to the state, and to the union, will be apparent, when the situation of America, after the defeat of general Gates, at Camden, is considered. Your true motive was this, if the bills were prosecuted, the consequence would be the confiscation of British property. This was suggested to you, as discovered by your associates, and you would see America sink in ruin before you would touch the property of the British refugees, your friends, but our enemies.

I shall consider you as the author of the address to the freemen of Kent county, under the signature of a *Planter*. This piece made its appearance before the last choice of electors of the senate, and was diligently circulated at the elections to influence the voters of that county to nominate you to the exhibition of a trust, for which you have neither ability or integrity. The universal voice of Kent county gave the honour of the performance to you, and you publicly delivered similar sentiments at the election. I will publish the substance of your address in your own words, that the public may form their judgment of your patriotism, honour, and veracity. 1. On the choice of the electors of the senate depends the peace, happiness and freedom of the whole, and every individual of the state. 2. To a virtuous senate the people were indebted for the preservation of their freedom, for five years past; and on their *successors* every thing we hold dear depends. 3. At the public were not aware of the designs of a *party*, who had assumed the title of whigs, you esteemed it your duty to acquaint the people that their liberties were in the utmost danger. 4. That a *faction* in the house of delegates intended the establishment of an *absolute* government; and had chosen one of the members of the city of Annapolis their *leader*. 5. That this *leader* of the *faction* declared in the house of delegates, that our government was not equal to the exigency of our affairs; that during the war he would not look into or be directed by the constitution; that a *dictator* ought to be appointed; and that we could not maintain our freedom without a *military* government.

If the mere recapitulation of these most infamous aspersions on the representatives of the people, and one of their members in particular, cannot call the blush of shame into your cheeks, you are callous beyond example. Is not your assertion, that the peace, happiness and freedom of the state depends on the senate alone, base and false? Did you publish to the world, that our liberties, for the last five years, have been preserved by the senate, with design to compliment that body at the expence of the honour and integrity of the house of delegates? The senate must despise, and the house of delegates ought to detest you for the attempt. Is it your wish to destroy the confidence of the people in their immediate representatives, and to render them not only contemptible but odious to their constituents? Your third and fourth allegations require the most serious attention of every man in the community. I demand of you, on behalf of the public, to name the men who compose the *party*, who, under the mask of patriotism have endangered the liberties of this country. Point out the individuals, who constitute the *faction* in the house of delegates, and vindicate the overthrow of our present happy government, to establish an arbitrary power on its ruins. It is your duty to declare the particular measures or designs, which have put our freedom in danger, and you must be acquainted with the members of the faction, because you charge them with having proceeded so far in their conspiracy as to elect their leader. Prove the fact, and we will drive this *Catiline*, and his faction, from our country.

The opinion of the delegate of the city, that our present government is not competent to the war, is fully supported by a perusal of the laws passed every session. The different acts to vest extraordinary powers in the governor and council, and the law of last session, for the appointment of the special council on the eastern shore, evince the truth of this assertion beyond the power of contradiction. These laws received your affirmative. One question alone will expose your folly to the height of my wishes. Are these laws agreeable, or repugnant to our constitution, for which you pretend to be so zealous an advocate and supporter? You cannot deny to your constituents in Kent, that you assented to the law, which created the special council; but you may omit to inform them, that you voted to make them subject to the controul of the executive. The declaration by the member of the city, that he would not take the constitution, as his rule in the formation of laws, *during the war*, may be admitted, and cannot be deemed injurious to his understanding or integrity. Necessity in many instances will justify the conduct, and you cannot shew any instance of a greater departure from the constitution by the members of the city, than you committed in voting for the special council. The opinion of the delegate of Annapolis, that a military government is necessary to maintain our liberties, is also true, with the limitations by him generally expressed, in favour of *civil* powers, which you wilfully misrepresented. Your assertion, that the senate declared, that a *dictator* ought to be appointed, is contrary to the fact; and though you should please your honour as great, it cannot be received. Among the Romans a *dictator* was elected, when the republic was in imminent danger. This proposal, therefore, to appoint a dictator, conveys the idea of vesting an arbitrary power in one man, not only over the property, but the life of any citizen in the state. If the defect of your understanding was alone suspected, I should attribute the attention to your ignorance; but on this matter I question your sincerity, and call on you to prove the fact, or you must submit to the imputation of publishing a ridiculous slander, with intent to defame the representation of the delegates for Annapolis.

Your wealth, from whence alone you derived a title to respect, ought to be your least recommendation. You owe your riches to the caprice of fortune, which alone raised you to the rank you now possess. Your property may command the admiration of the ignorant or dependent; but the wise and virtuous will deny, that riches confer honour, dignity, or virtue.

CENSOR.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE moment I had read the publication in your paper of the 10th inst. signed Censor, and addressed to me, I concluded that Mr. Chase was the author.—There is *something*, so peculiar in his stile and manner of writing, and we have lately seen so many of his performances, that he cannot disguise himself.—His orders to you, not to give up his name, were unnecessary; nor should I have applied to you for it, but in compliance with the usual forms.—His address to me, at this time, was, no doubt, intended to take off the public attention from himself.—When the world reflects, that this is a common practice with culprits, I am persuaded this sentiment will not be thought uncharitable.

The reception his former publications have met with, should have induced him to alter his measure. Disgusted with the indecent attacks made on gentlemen, whose characters are out of the reach of slander, the public view him as a monster let loose upon society.

From the language in which he has expressed himself in his address to me, we may form a judgment of *that elegant expression* which *you refused to publish*.

Conscious of the rectitude of my conduct in private and public life, I shall rest satisfied that the slightest suspicions of my political principles have never been, seriously, entertained by those who know me.

As soon as the business of the session is over and I have leisure to look into the proceedings of the other sessions, to which some of Mr. Chase's publications relate; I shall for a moment claim the attention of the public. A few remarks will easily remove any bad impressions which Mr. Chase's address may have made on those to whom I am not known.

JOHN CADWALADER.

Jan. 1782.

RICHMOND, *January 5.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Thomas's, dated December 4, 1781.

"On the evening of 24th ult. the marquis de Bouille appeared off St. Eustatius, and about six o'clock the same night landed about 500 of his chosen men, and actively marched at the head of them himself near the enemy's outlines. In the morning of the 26th he advanced rapidly to the main works, first took general Cosnihans, commander in chief, and then possessed himself of every fort on the island with the loss of 4 men on his side and 2 on the part of the British—took 700 effective prisoners—sent a detachment over to St. Martin's and took that place—settled the police of both islands—embarked all his prisoners, and in 4 days after the capture left both islands in perfect peace and tranquility without disturbing a single person. This great man's conduct must do him universal honour as a gentleman, a man of the greatest humanity, most refined benevolence, and an accomplished officer."

Extract of a letter from an officer to his friend in Antigua, dated Camp at Dorchester, Nov. 6, 1781.

"The army landed from the [illegible] hills of Jamaica the 19th of September, [illegible] Dorchester, [illegible] Cornwallis's corps, returned to Yorktown [illegible] the 26th; the post at Dorchester [illegible] strongly fortified with an [illegible] they [illegible] pied; this post commanded the country [illegible] the Indies, and enabled them to [illegible] the harbour

from thence; to diſlodge them was an important object, but our numbers were too ſmall to effect it by regular movements; it could only be done by one of thoſe maſterly ſtrokes which mark the genius and character of a great officer. Gen. Greene put himſelf at the head of a ſmall detachment compoſed of infantry and cavalry, and by ſecret and rapid marches moved from the Congaree to Dorcheſter, drove in the pickets, and by a bold and judicious diſplay of his numbers, diſabuſed the enemy into a belief that the whole army was preſent. Impreſſed with this idea, they deſtroyed their ſtores and works, and, under cover of the night, precipitately retired, as well as thoſe at Goofe creek, to the Quarter houſe upon Charles-town neck. Thus have they left us in poſſeſſion of the whole country, and their boaſted conqueſt of Georgia and South-Carolina is now reduced to a few acres in the neighbourhood of Charles-town and Savanna.

I cannot ſufficiently admire the abilities of my general, and I think his country cannot do too much for him. Seconded by a little army, he has obtained great and important advantages againſt an enemy always his ſuperior, and ſometimes three times his number.

By a gentleman who left general Greene's head quarters on the 12th of December, at the Roundo, about forty miles from Charles-town, we are informed, that general Marion had taken a number of horſes and a large quantity of ſtores from the enemy at Hadrel's point, amongſt which were a very conſiderable quantity of cloathing and blankets. Lieutenant colonel Lee has alſo, with his legion, ſurpriſed the enemy at the quarter houſe, about ſix miles from Charles-town, and taken a number of priſoners, amongſt whom were nine or ten officers. The legion now lies about twenty miles from Stono, and the enemy are confined to Charles-town.

Major general Sinclair, with the troops under his command, detached by general Waſhington to reinforce general Greene, from the laſt accounts muſt have reached his army on the 14th of December.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Jan. 8, 1782.

LANDS for SALE.

PART of Pointon-manor, containing upwards of 200 acres; alſo one other part of the aforeſaid Pointon-manor, at preſent undivided, ſuppoſed to contain near 200 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid part; the whole laying on Nanjemoy creek in Charles county; the ſoil well adapted for planting or farming. The ſale to be on the premiſes on Wednesday the 20th day of February next. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to me, living on the land. w 3

1 0 7 16 ROBERT DOYNE.

Bladenſburg, January 11, 1782.

To be ſold, at the houſe of Mr. Henry Bradford, in this town, on Thurſday the 31ſt inſt. if fair, if not the next fair day, for tobacco on credit for twelve months without intereſt,

A PARCEL of very likely country born ſlaves, among which are a very briſk and handy houſe wench, and ſeveral good ſpinners. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required.

1 0 7 16 E.

THERE are at the plantation of William Hill, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, taken up as ſtrays, three heifers and a young ſteer, they all appear to be riſing three years old; the ſteer and two of the heifers are pied on the back and belly, the other heifer a brown red. The ſteer and two of the heifers are marked with a ſwallow-fork in the left ear, and an under-piece taken off the right, the other unmarked. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

1 0 7 16

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 29th of January 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the ſubſcriber's plantation near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, for tobacco,

TWENTY-FOUR or five likely country born negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, among them a carpenter, a cook, and three valuable houſe ſervants. Alſo a flouriſhing ſtock of horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and hogs, ſome of the horſes blooded. Alſo nine years of a leaſe of 600 acres of very fine land, well improved, lying within three miles of the town of Alexandria. Alſo ſundry plantation utenſils, conſiſting of a new ox-cart with three yoke of oxen, ploughs, gears, hoes, &c. Twelve months credit without intereſt will be given with bond and approved ſecurity. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock. ts

4 JOHN ADDISON.

January 2, 1782.

On Friday the firſt of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for either ſpecie, one of the bills of credit of this ſtate, or crop tobacco, payable in hogſheads of not leſs than 950 net each, and of not more than 12 months inſpection, the following tracts of land, lying in Charles county, viz.

HOPEWELL, containing 200 acres. *Gardner's Chance*, 3 acres. *Mankin's Pleaſure*, 93 acres. N. B. Theſe three tracts are contiguous, and will be ſold together. Upon them are two tenements, which rent for 950lb. tobacco each. *The forreſt enlarged*, containing 363 acres. Alſo the valuable plantation where the ſubſcriber lives, containing 829 acres. From the ſhape of this land, it may be conveniently divided into two equal lots, ſo as to make two good plantations, and it will be let up in ſuch lots, or the whole together, as may be determined on the day of ſale. It contains a large quantity of excellent meadow ground, a few acres of which are cleared. The improvements are, a tolerable dwelling houſe, two large good tobacco houſes, corn houſe, ſtables, and all the other neceſſary out-houſes. The water is excellent, and the place remarkably healthy. At the ſame time will be ſold, the noted horſe *Carius Dentatus*, two other excellent riding horſes, a very good carriage horſe, and five as good draught horſes as any in the ſtate. Alſo two yoke of very good oxen, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; plantation utenſils, ſuch as ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. Alſo an excellent ox-cart, a light horſe-cart, good cider-mill, &c. &c. Credit for three years, if required, will be given for any tobacco, not leſs than a hogſhead, ariſing from the ſales, provided one third be punctually paid yearly; and no intereſt will be charged for the firſt twelve months. Bond, with good ſecurity, from every perſon will be expected. 2

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. To be ſold alſo the crop of corn, wheat, and oats, on the plantation, upon which have been ſowed about 25 buſhels of wheat and 7 buſhels of rye.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, January 31, 1782.

UPON Monday the fourth day of February next will commence the ſale of the reſidue of the property late belonging to the Nottingham company, at the noted tavern kept by captain Phillips.

The lands will be ſold in ſmall and convenient farms; the negroes, ſeparately, or in families; the ſtock and farming utenſils in convenient lots. A number of mill ſeats will alſo be laid off and ſold. The forges, with a quantity of land, and the furnace, with a convenient tract, will be amongſt the firſt lands which ſhall be ſold, in order that any perſon or perſons inclinable to carry on the works may have an opportunity of purchaſing the reſidue, ſhould he or they think proper. The terms of ſale will be the ſame as heretofore advertiſed, and agreeable to which a part of the property has already been ſold, until a ſufficient quantity ſhall be diſpoſed of, for the redemption of the private ſtate money, commonly called black money. The ſale will then be continued; and at the ſame time and place the reſidue of the property will be ſold for the paper emiſſion, commonly called the ſtate continental. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt of September next, the remainder in two equal and annual payments. And inaſmuch as every doubt and difficulty is now removed with reſpect to the mode and manner of ſale, the public may be aſſured, that it will go on rapidly from day to day (ſhould the weather permit) until the whole is ſold.

By order,

2 JO. BAXTER, clk.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a tract of land called Darnall's Camp, adjoining the Nottingham lands. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſpecie, or the laſt emiſſion of paper called red money, at the actual value thereof, at three equal payments.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 29th of January, 1782, at the plantation of col. John Addiſon, near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, three miles from the town of Alexandria, for tobacco,

THIS beautiful thorough bred horſe ROEBUCK; he is a fine blood bay, 15 hands an inch and an half high, riſing four years old, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Eſquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Stratton, Eſq. of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare; Roe-buck's dam was got by col. Tayloe's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great-grand-dam was col. Tayloe's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Twelve months credit without intereſt will be given with bond and approved ſecury. ts

3 OVERTON CARR.

Calvert county, December 10, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Charles Gardiner, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame before the ſubſcriber. And thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in to be adjuſted and ſettled. 4

ASENETH GARDINER, adminiſtratrix.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRINGS ENLARGED, 644 acres, reſurveyed January 1771, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and paſſed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but now patented, by the name of part of *Mansell's United Friendſhip*, and part of *Mansell's Purchaſe*. Lying near Little Antietam, 25 acres; theſe four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Hunter Forgh*, 2256 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forgh-land*; a conſiderable part of them is very good ſoil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main waters forks of the weſtern, or Delaware, falls of Potomac river, where enough may be procured to build plantation houſes; theſe lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 45 and 50 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Maſſill. *Reſolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which above one half is clear of elder trees; this land lies below *Bigg's creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near col. Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,145 acres. A reaſonable price will be taken for the whole; if the tracts are ſold *ſeparately*, the price will be more or leſs, according to the quality and ſituation. The title to all the tracts is indiſputable. Bond with ſecurity, for tobacco, or ſpecie, with intereſt; or bills of credit of the laſt emiſſion, at par with ſpecie, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 20

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, December 28, 1781.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 5th of February, 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the ſubſcriber's plantation near this place,

SEVENTEEN likely young country born negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, equal to any in the ſtate, amongſt whom are ſeveral breeding women well acquainted with ſpinning, cooking, and all kinds of houſe work. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſtraw horſes, a number of ſheep and cattle, together with all kinds of plantation utenſils. The above to be ſold for crop tobacco only. Any reaſonable credit will be given the purchaſers, on giving bond with ſecurity, if required.

2 ROBERT BOWIE.

December 19, 1781.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the property of James Browne, jun. deceaſed, in the houſe of Cumming, Findlay, and Browne, belongs to the eſtate of Priſcilla Browne, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, and that I will ſupport the claim of ſaid eſtate as ſoon as I can obtain the proper vouchers.

4 w6 ROBERT BROWNE, executor of Priſcilla Browne.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 21, 1781.

To be ſold, for ſpecie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horſe TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 2 inches high, riſing 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be ſeen by any gentleman that inclines to purchaſe. Reaſonable time for payment will be given, if required.

2 m W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in ſpeed. 2

Annapolis, January 5, 1782.

Will be ſold at vendue on the 12th of February next, for ſpecie on ſhort credit,

A LIKELY young country born negro woman and four children. Alſo ſome houſehold furniture, conſiſting of deſks, tables, chairs, &c. Purchaſers to give bond with ſecurity, on intereſt.

2 ANNE KELLY.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Juſtice, November 27, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committees will be at the land houſe from 10 o'clock till 3 on each day during the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly. By order,

GEO. KEALLE, clk.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office, Church-Street.